

THE PORTSMOUTH INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED BY CLEVELAND & PEARCE.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, PROGRESSION.

OFFICE ON MARKET STREET.

VOLUME III.

PORTSMOUTH, O., MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1850.

NUMBER 39.

Business Cards.

Blanks! Blanks!!

A. J. Warrant, of various kinds, such as Warrants, Quit-Claims and Mortgages, Deeds, Subpoenas, Executions, Affidavits, and other Justice blanks, on hand at this office.

BARKER & SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Tin, Copper, Sheet-Iron Ware
AND STOVES.
Market Street, under the Inquirer Office,
PORTSMOUTH, O.

D. P. ROSEBOOM & CO.
Machinists and Brass Founders,
Haddock's Buildings, Chalmers Street,
PORTSMOUTH, O.

THEY make and repair all kinds of Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Lathes, &c., as well as all kinds of Machinery. Their Brass Foundry being the only one of the kind in the city, they can furnish anything in that line at short notice. They also keep always on hand Kase's Patent Double Action Force Pump, most excellent and useful machine for drawing water from deep wells and forcing it to almost any desired height or distance.
Portsmouth, Nov. 11, 1850.—32y1

BANKING OFFICE

KINNEY & TRACY
KINNEY & TRACY have opened an office for discount and deposits, on Front Street, four doors below the U. S. Hotel. Interest allowed on deposits, payable on demand. Gold, silver, and uncurrent notes bought and sold. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.
May 13, 1850.

BARBER & MECHANICS' EXCHANGE,
East side of Market, one door from Front Street
THOS. DUGAN, GRD. W. HERED, H. MCKAY,
DUGAN, HERED & CO.
Exchange Brokers.

LOAN money collect notes and drafts, and sell remittances promptly, for and to all parts of Europe, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. DUGAN, HERED & CO. Exchange Brokers.
East side of Market, one door from Front Street.
Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, 49.—28y1

SUMS OF MONEY

LARGE and small, transmitted at all times, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany. DUGAN, HERED & CO. Exchange Brokers.
East side of Market, one door from Front Street.
Portsmouth, O., Oct. 17, 49.—28y1

New Hat and Cap MANUFACTORY!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ONE DOOR WEST OF THE FRANKLIN HOUSE
Portsmouth, Ohio.

S. R. ROSS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
COMMISSION
AND
PRODUCE MERCHANT,
AND
Forwarder,
FRONT ST., PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

A full and complete assortment of Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Liquors, Nuts, Iron, Canned Goods, &c., always on hand at Eastern Wholesale prices. Particular attention given to orders.
Portsmouth, May 8, 1848. 16.

OAKES & BUSKIRK,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Dealers in
Rectified, Whiskey, Foreign
AND
Domestic Liquors.
NO. 6,
Front Street, Portsmouth, Ohio.

W. Hope by strict attention to business and due observance of the wants of our customers, and the public generally, to receive continuance of that very liberal patronage here before extended to the old firm, for which we are very much obliged.
January 9, 1849.—33y

Summer Hats.

THE subscriber now has on hand and is finishing a superior quality of Hats of the latest styles and of every variety adapted to the season. Also,
Children's Hats and Caps,
of every beautiful form & now on hand, all of which will be sold singly or by the dozen, on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory.
D. WOLFFARD,
Front Street, Portsmouth, April 29, '50.

J. M. McDOWELL JR.,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT, PORTSMOUTH, O.
NEW ORLEANS.
Large Arrival of
BOOTS AND SHOES.

I have just received my large and well-selected stock of
Boots, Shoes, Leather and Shoe Findings.
Persons wishing any thing in my line, will find it to their interest to give me a call. My stock has been principally manufactured by my own directions, and is determined to sell as low as any house west of the mountains.
R. LLOYD,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Leather and Shoe Findings.
Portsmouth, Nov. 25, 1850.

Business Directory.

GROCERS & PRODUCE DEALERS
S. R. ROSS,
Front Street, 5 doors below Market.
Oakes & Buskirk,
No. 6, Front Street, above Market.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS & GROCERS
J. M. McDowell & Co.,
East side of Market Street,
Corner of Front and Market Streets.

PHYSICIANS.
Dr. J. M. Shackelford,
Residence on Fourth above Court.
Dr. J. Corson,
Residence on Court, between 4th and 5th sts.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Edward W. Jordan,
Market Street, next door to the Bank.
W. A. Hutchins,
Market Street, next door to the Bank.

BANKERS.
P. Kinney & Co.,
Front, half way between Market & Jefferson.
Dugan, Hered & Co.,
East side of Market, 1 door from Front Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES
Portsmouth Insurance Company,
Front, in J. Lockwick & Son's Store.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.
Wm. Elder & Co.,
East side Market, between Front & Second.
Lockwick & Son,
No. 66 Front, above Jefferson.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
J. M. McVey & Co.,
Front, 53 Pleasant Row.
Shackelford & Crickton,
Front, below Jefferson.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
Dr. J. Corson,
No. 3, Front Street, above Market.

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER.
John Clugston,
Front, one door above Kinney's.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.
J. B. & S. P. Nichols,
West side Market, between Front & Second.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
K. C. Davis,
Front Street, below U. S. Hotel.
Miller & Elms,
Corner of Front and Jefferson.

BOOTS & SHOES.
M. Kehoe,
Front, two doors below Jefferson.

HATS AND CAPS.
D. Wolffard,
Front Street, one door below Franklin House.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
J. M. Teagarden,
Over No. 3, Jefferson Street.

JOB PRINTING
AT THE
INQUIRER OFFICE.
Having recently procured an extensive and splendid assortment of

FANCY AND JOB TYPE.
We are prepared to execute in the neatest manner and at short notice, all kinds of
Saw Bills,
Hand Bills,
House Bills,
Labels,
Circulars, &c.

P. H. MURRAY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Stoves, Grates, Castings and Hollow-ware,
Manufacturers of
Copper, Zinc, Sheet-Iron, and Tin-ware,
WEST SIDE OF MARKET STREET,
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

We invite Country Merchants, Farmers, Men, and Citizens generally, to call and examine our stock. All orders promptly attended to. Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch.
Portsmouth, Sept. 15, 49.—24y1

GREAT HARVEST FROLIC!
NEW
DRY GOODS.
JAMES RUSSELL,
HAS just received his FALL stock of Dry Goods, and now invites the examination of Merchants and Householders, to one of the largest, choicest and cheapest assortments to be found in this place. His stock of Silks and Fancy Dress Goods, and trimmings of every kind is unusually large, to which the attention of the ladies is particularly invited.

Queensware and Glass.
Furnace men and Merchants will find the Queensware department fully supplied with everything in that line, and at prices uniformly lower than it can be had in Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, and 30 per cent. lower than can be delivered from Philadelphia.
Portsmouth, Sept. 30, 1850.—25y1

GLASS AND SEE.
Sept. 25, 1850.—40

PLATE GLASS WORKS.
THE undersigned are now prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Plate Glass, and which they will sell at the lowest prices, and warrant equal to any in the market.
Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases elsewhere.
J. M. McDowell & Co.,
Portsmouth, Sept. 30, 1850.—25y1

THE MUSES.



SONG.
BY M. T. CARPENTIER.
Give me the drink which nature distills,
Deep in the heart of the mountain;
Which gushes forth in sparkling fountains,
From its never failing fountain;
And it cools the heart from anguish;
And it cools the brain, as summer rain,
Cools the earth and flowers that languish,
How sweet to the ear is the sound it makes,
Over the precipice rushing;
Or winding gently through meadow breaks,
Or up from the green sward gushing;
Forever along it bears a song
Of praise to the glorious Giver.
Who gave to the earth its priceless wealth,
The fountain and the rain,
When cleaves to the mountain the parched tongue,
Words have not told, nor poet sung.
How sweet is the draught, how assuaging;
Then the fancy teems, with glorious dreams
Of water in deserts welling;
Or green meads that cling to rocky springs,
And of hills to river swelling;
Then give me the drink which nature distills,
Deep in the heart of the mountain;
Which gushes forth in sparkling fountains,
From its never failing fountain;
And it cools the heart from anguish;
And it cools the brain, as summer rain,
Cools the earth and flowers that languish,
That blesses the heart with gladness.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Scene in a Justice's Court.
BY AN ARKANSAS LAWYER.
In the county of Dallas, lives one Robert Runyon, familiarly known on account of his bombastic deportments as the 'Chief Justice.' Notwithstanding this individual has long since distinguished himself by his peculiar tact of making pocket-change, he managed about two years ago to get a commission as justice of the peace. At his third or fourth sitting he was retained to defend a client in one of the Chief Justice's Courts. Upon examining the papers, and finding that they had no sort of connection whatever with the case, he concluded to make a Buncombe speech, (being a stranger in the 'diggins') dismiss the case, and be off. Accordingly, when called, I rose with all the dignity that I could command, and made the motion. In doing so, I spoke 'loud and long' of the chivalrous days of '76, recounted the scenes of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. I dwelt upon the liberties of the people and their sovereign will; I talked of the 'bone and sinew' of the country, and particularly the 'lucky sons of the west.' When I thought that enough had been said for myself and the crowd, I closed as I began, by asking the Court to dismiss the case.

The Chief Justice, after pausing a few moments, began: 'Well, Squire, you make a bully speech, by jingo; you talk like Bill Yancy did when he got me out of that scrape for—' but they don't know anything about that here; and you told the law, too, Squire; just as it reads in Aikin's law book, what I brought with me from Alabama ten years ago; I've got it in my chest at this very time, covered in deer skin, dressed with the hair on by golly, think of old Alabama when General Harrison was a candidate, makes me want to liquor.' 'Sheriff, (calling to the constable,) stop the Court till we take a drink; but, never mind, we'll soon be through.'

'As I was going on to say, Squire, you fairly made me shiver when you talked about fighting for liberty, and our forefathers, &c., and I tell you, you told this Court to the legislature when it wanted the law, it is of opinion that it must bound to go by me; I talked into last night to the old woman, and I wrote a judgment this morning while she was making coffee and milk in the cows.'

'Very well, said I, I am bound by the opinion of your honor, but seeing the Court pause I had thought four hours opinion made up.' 'Ah,' says the Court, 'I was just studying whether to add in a treat with the cost. Being satisfied, from what had been said, that I could have no sort of showing in that Court I withdrew to one side to see how other matters would go on.'

The Court soon called another case, but had not progressed far in the investigation when he stationed himself in his seat and called out, 'Colonel Roth this Court is in session.' 'I know, replied the Colonel, but I have no business in Court.' The infuriated justice again called out, 'Colonel Roth, this Court is in session.' The charged Colonel again replied, 'may it please your honor, I have no business in Court.' 'But,' says the justice, 'you whistled at this Court don't want its dignity whistled at.' 'I'm your five dollars,' Colonel Roth is an old gentleman, who claims to be one of the first families of the land, and prides himself upon what he has seen, heard and done. At the mention of five dollars the Colonel seemed to be much hurt; it was degrading and mortifying to him to be fined by an Arkansas Court. Feeling, however, that he was caught in a tight place, his next motive was to get off. Placing himself in a rhetorical attitude before the Court, he began: 'May it please your honor, this is a big fine. When I was in the Legislature of Virginia, I heard Colonel Badinger make a speech about justices Courts, and he never said that a man ought to be found for whistling, no how.' The Court interrupted the Colonel here by saying, 'I know Colonel that it is a big fine, but Captain Pike never put any judgments in his form book for any thing under five dollars, and it's the plainest book I ever seen. But never mind, Colonel, you can pay it easy, just give me credit for it, and bear meat and half bushel potatoes I got from you.' 'Good, I'll never get it no how, I'll do that if the Court will treat,' says the Colonel. 'Agreed,' says the chief justice. 'If the grocery keeper will take a skin-skin, I've got no deer-skins now.' The grocer being present assented.

France and Germany.

The republican correspondent of the Courrier des Etats Unis, writing from Paris, gives the following version of affairs in continental Europe. He intimates that Europe is now on the eve of a great revolution, which will be caused by Russia, Prussia and Austria endeavoring to crush the masses of France, as he looks upon the present government of that country already sold to legitimacy. If this attempt to crush liberty entirely in France should be carried out, we hope some second Napoleon Bonaparte may appear to lead the victorious legions of that country to the very gates of Warsaw, Berlin and Vienna, raise up fallen Poland and establish governments for the people.

'All of Germany is under arms. We have no fears of a collision between Austria and Prussia. It is more than probable, or to speak clearly, it is ascertained that all this grand display of troops is but a comedy agreed upon at Warsaw, and to which the two Cabinets merely play the part assigned them. The masses, not being in the secret, are moving, and the mustering of the Prussian landwehr and the necessities of the treasury requires their concurrence.'

'The real design of this monarchial farce, is France. It has been arranged at Warsaw, that Prussia should be induced to enable her to be placed on a war footing. Now that that is accomplished, the Prussians not only evacuate Tula, but Cassel; the Austrian army continues its movement towards the Duchies, and holds under its arms all the points the Prussian army was to prevent. When the alarm shall have subsided, the German Confederation, re-constructed, will have five hundred thousand men under arms; this large force will be gathered around Frankfurt, Mayence and Ulm, it will over run the Swiss, and Piedmont, France will see it done; after that colored Europe will be face to face with republican France and its government of conspirators. Here is the knot of the difficulty.'

'To attack France in front would not be politic or prudent, for her government would then be obliged to give the signal of war. They search to increase her dissensions, and then interfere to re-establish order in Europe, as the confederation of Bar intended to consummate the division of Poland. The definite design appears to be the re-establishment of legitimacy, only not to awake the scruples of the Elzev, they flatter its projects and assume the air of supporting it, and the most honest man in France turns a deaf ear to all this military fracas, and proposes to preserve a strict neutrality in the affairs of Germany; that is to say, see crushed the last vestige of constitutional liberty, in order that they have only to level their last blow at France, and crush the egg in the nest.'

'Do not think, I pray you, that all this is an invention of a heated brain, as I have the most direct and reliable information, coming from a source that would astonish you if I was to name it. Besides, the plan of the great powers is manifested and written in all their acts for the last two years, not counting the Russian press of Paris, which proclaim it every day with unblushing independence, and for which they will pay dearly some day. Look out for grand events here in a few months. The sword is drawn from the scabbard. The point, as yet, is only turned toward Switzerland and Piedmont; but Switzerland and Piedmont are the doorways of France, and the coalition will not again sheath it without being at Paris, or before the Republic shall have paid them a visit at Rome, at Vienna and at Berlin.'

Mechanics and Lawyers.
The New York Mirror has the following, which shows that enlightened constructiveness is rising to its true place in public esteem:
The Bar is no longer the resort of the ambitious youths of our country. The mechanical departments are being preferred; there are now thirty young gentlemen in this city, that have received liberal educations, who are serving their 'times' as shipwrights, architects, carpenters, &c. In a few years the United States will have the most accomplished mechanics in the world. A new class is springing up who will put the present race of mechanics in the shade. The nation of substantial education with mechanical skill will effect this. Indeed, already we could name some mechanics who are excellent mathematicians, and acquainted with French and German, and able to study the books in those languages connected with their vocations. Mechanics find fathers and lawyers, to insure their respectability and success. That is past. Mechanics now take the lead, and in a few years will supply the large portion of the State and Federal Legislatures.

INDIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The section disqualifying officers of Banking or other mortgaged corporations from election to the legislature was engrossed by a vote of 60 to 62.
A section requiring elections in the Legislature to be viva voce was engrossed.
A section was engrossed, prohibiting Senators or Representatives, during their terms from being appointed to any office of honor or profit, created or existing by the people. Also, a section prohibiting any collector of public monies from being eligible to the Legislature or any other office until he pays up in full.

OHIO CENSUS OF 1850.—The Ohio State Journal has the official returns from fifty-three counties, leaving thirty-four counties from which the returns are not full.
These fifty-three counties have a population of one million one hundred and eighty thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three; being an increase since 1840 of over 41 per cent. The most populous counties are not reported—such as Hamilton, Montgomery Butler, Franklin, Muskingum, &c.

DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTIC OF THE SIXES.—There is nearly always something of nature's own gentility in every young woman (except, indeed, when they get together and all a giggling.) It shames us men to see how much sooner they are polished into conventional shape, than our rough, masculine angles. A vulgar boy requires heaven knows what assiduity, to move three steps. I do not say like a gentleman, but like a boy with a soul in him; but give the least advantage of society or tuition, to a peasant girl, and a hundred to one she will glide into refinement before she can make a bow without upsetting the table. There is sentiment in all women, and that gives delicacy to thought, and taste to manner, but sentiment with men is generally acquired, an offspring of the intellectual quality, not, as with the other sex, of the moral.—Butcher.

A CURIOSITY.—A friend has left at our office the horns of a very large buck, with fifteen prongs on each branch, which were obtained under the following extraordinary circumstances: A gentleman in Mississippi, while hunting came across two large bucks. One of them was lying on the ground, dead, with his neck broken. The other was standing up, with his horns locked in those of the dead deer, and was much attenuated and very feeble. The two had been a while, and the ground all around evidence of the length and severity of the struggle. It resulted in the death of one of them, and the other could not extricate his horns from those of the dead deer, and had apparently been held in that situation several days. The gentleman knocked the living deer in the head, and secured the horns of both of them.—Maysville Eagle.

TEASURY DEPARTMENT, DEC. 7, 1850.
Patrons intending to forward articles to the London Industrial Exhibition are notified that the Navy Department have instructed the Commandants at the Navy Yards at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk to receive and safely store free of expense any such articles as may be placed in their possession, and to retain the same to be delivered to the revenue cutters, which will be sent in due time to convey them to the port of shipment on board the public vessel which may be designated to receive them.
It will be desirable that those articles should be delivered at the above points as soon as practicable, in order that there may be no unnecessary delay in concentrating them at the port of shipment.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.—We have the pleasure of calling attention to an improvement which has been approved by many of our most eminent builders and engineers, and which promises great advantages to our rapidly developing steam marine. The improvement referred to is in the Steam Boiler, and we are satisfied that it will add materially to its safety and efficiency, and will give increased economy both in cost and construction and in the consumption of fuel. It consists chiefly in forming the crown of the furnace and the upper portions of flues, of riveted plates, the metal in this form acquires great strength, and enables the boiler to use a thinner plate, and to expose in a given space a more extended and effective surface, with a reduced weight. This improvement has been patented in this country and in Europe, by Mr. Richard Montgomery, of this city, who has deposited models at the 'Affaire Works' to the proprietor of which he is permitted to refer.—N. Y. Courier.

APPETITE'S REASON.—Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, delivered a Temperance address at Portland the other evening. The tables were arranged in the Hall at a late hour, in the evening for a report—but Mr. G. suggested that as the people had already had three meals during the day, it would be an impropriety for them to partake of the fourth—and moved that the eatables before them be distributed to the poor. Dr. Jewett seconded the motion, and upon his being put to vote that all who were hungry and needed another, should raise their hands, some forty or fifty young folks appeared with uplifted palms. The vote, that the contents of the tables be given to the poor was much smaller—and it being doubted, and to settle it, all the hungry ones were summoned to come forward and help themselves. The consequence was, that there was a general rush to the tables, and the eatables very soon disappeared. This was a case of taking the ends and means, or dividing upon the question, which does not appear to have entered into Mr. Greeley's calculation, when he made his humane suggestion.

Runaway—Two Horses Drowned.
A team of Thompson & Grou's carriages was returning from the residence of Mr. Jacobs, when about distance west of our city, last evening about 4 o'clock, the horses became frightened and ran off, pitching the driver, (Mr. Grou), from the box. The two horses were found, this morning, in the Scioto river, below 'Bitter's Mill,' drowned. They were still attached to the carriage. Mr. A. Spencer, who was in the carriage when the horses started, escaped unhurt by jumping out.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.
The steamer South America, bound from this place to Cincinnati, was burned about 90 miles above this city, and it is supposed 23 persons were burned and drowned, including some U. S. soldiers from Texas. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

Ex-Secretary Clayton delivered a Eulogy on the Life and Public Services of the late Commodore Jones on Tuesday evening, at Wilmington, in Delaware.

Foreign Items.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY are now contracting to build two paddle box steamers, each 2,500 tons burthen and 800 horse power to cross the Irish mail between Southampton and Alexandria. These vessels will be as swift as the small packets that run between Liverpool and America, and the passage between Southampton and Alexandria will be reduced from 16 to 10 or 11 days, including stoppages at Malta and Gibraltar. A communication with Gibraltar will be effected in four and a half days, and with Malta in eight days. Letters from India, which now reach Southampton about the 25th and 26th of the month, will then arrive in time to be answered by the India mail that leaves London by way of Marseilles, on the 24th of the month.

The cost of obtaining a patent for England, is £110; for Ireland, £135; for the whole British Empire and its dependencies, £275; being three times more than the cost of a similar privilege in any other country in the world.

The will of the Ex-King Louis Philippe, has just been proved in the prerogative Court of Canterbury. Louis Philippe bequeathed all his property and securities in England, Sicily and America, to Her Majesty, the Queen. The castle and estate at Eu, and the estates at Trepot, are left to the Duc de Nemours. The will is written in English, and signed 'Louis Philippe.' After the death of the Queen, the property is to be divided among the grand-children.

On a pair of rats with their progeny, will in three years produce as many as 646,808 rats, which consume day by day, as much food as 64,680 men, leaving eight rats to starve.

The total receipts of all the boroughs in England and Wales, during the year ending August 31st, 1849, was £1,241,655, viz £224,828 borough-rates and £916,827 from other sources. The expenditure within the same period was £1,170,019; the balance in the treasurers' hands was £716,636, and the balance due to the treasurers £71,232.

The proprietors of the inn, where Gen. Haynau retreated, when he was mobbed, known as 'Haynau's Refuge,' have become bankrupt. The reason of this was, that crowds of visitors coming to view the premises, the usual customers for lunch and dinner, fell off, and the keeper of the hotel was ruined in consequence.

Improvements are to be made to a considerable extent in the city of London. Furnaces and fire-places, used in manufactures, are to be compelled to consume their own smoke,—nuisances are to be removed, and part of the area around St. Paul's is to be laid out for public thoroughfare.

The French Government have recently ordered that the white paint used in public buildings, shall henceforth be made of white zinc, and not of white lead, as white lead is believed to be pernicious to health.

It is in contemplation, in Edinburgh, to employ papers in the cultivation of waste lands, to which the following notice is attached:
The Registrar General has drawn up a schedule for the ensuing year, in which every English householder will be included, in which name, rank, profession, etc., and every particular will be demanded. Persons refusing to give information will be fined £5.

A sudden increase of the deaths in London, has been observed, and a greater mortality than at any time since April last. Disease of the organs of respiration, and consumption, are the most prevalent.

According to the return of the best root sugar trade in France, there were, in October last, two hundred and sixty-three manufacturers at work, which had made about eight millions two hundred and sixty-eight thousand kilograms of sugar, which was rather more than at the same period last year. The quantity delivered for consumption was two millions seven hundred thousand kilograms, or nearly seven hundred thousand kilograms less than last year.

Dr. Fayer, and some of his associates, have addressed a letter to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, intimating that the expression of the full concurrence of the American Clergy, with the views entertained by them, would be of the highest service in a contest with heresy or indifference.

There are in England, 140 trainers, 100 race courses, and 160 jockeys. There are 2,000 thoroughbred horses in training. The stakes, with all their deductions, amount annually to £205,000.

Dubois, a famous French architect, is dead.

VIRGINIA DOINGS.—Governor Floyd of Virginia, sent a special message to the Legislature on the 11th, in which he characterized the recent action in the Vermont Legislature as an injury and an insult to the whole South, and remarks that it demands an instant settlement of an issue which has so distracted the country.

For the restoration of complete and effectual harmony, the Governor recommends the Legislature to decide all the pending cases of the United States in sending delegates to represent the whole people in a General Convention, to assemble at Baltimore, or some other convenient and central point, not later than May next.

He further recommends that the State of Virginia, speaking through her Legislature, appeal earnestly and sincerely to her sister states of the north, to postpone any extreme action in relation to present difficulties, until the peaceful deliberations of such a Convention could be known. He concludes by saying, the motto of the south must be, as it has been, 'Union if we can—Independence if we must.'